

Windy's Ascension  
His Pride Was Broken  
Unconsciously

"Windy" Hobbs was a person of distinction in the third grade of the village public school. In the first place as one of the largest boys in his class and naturally endowed with much self-assertiveness, he assumed a superiority that commanded a certain amount of respect. Furthermore he had won fame and the title of "Windy" through a beautiful, blustering manner of speech, noticeably vaporous even to his unappreciated fellows.

But the cornerstones of his pedestal of respect rested upon the fact that he carried in proper places the left hand vest pocket—a real watch, anchored to his apparel by a ponderous chain. This was the only sure-enough watch in the third grade, and was looked upon with profound admiration, bordering on awe, by the rank and file of that department of learning. The timepiece was of white metal, weighed something less than half a pound, and ran with a noise resembling that of a wheezy traction engine in the not-too-remote distance.

Windy Hobbs' appreciation of his own eminence among his fellows became as keen at times that he neglected to shake off the mantle of arrogance when entering the school room, and at times manifested a disposition to be insubordinate to rules—a tendency that occasionally resulted in trouble with the teacher. This teacher—named Jenkins, like many other school-teachers—was a ponderous individual with a violent disposition.

In fair weather and when the routine of study and recreation proceeded satisfactorily, Mr. Jenkins sat in a chair tilted against the wall in the rear of the room near an open window. But when there was misbehavior among the pupils, he took to the evil doer. Mr. Jenkins corrected the unruly by means of large wooden paddles, whittled out with a jack knife during the intervals of leisure between classes.

"My pa says," declared Windy Hobbs one morning before school had "taken up," "that old Jenkins had better not whip me with them paddles any more, or he'll fix him."

As if to test "pa's" ability as a fixer, the fates decreed that Windy should have cause for complaint that very day. Made bold by his sire's threats of vengeance, the wearer of the white metal watch manifested such a bold and surly temper in class that, just before the school was dismissed for the noon hour, he came to close quarters with Mr. Jenkins. The paddle was brought into active and vigorous service, and its vicious "spats" punctuated the yells of Windy. And in the scuffle the crystal of the only real watch was shattered into fragments!

The news of this dire catastrophe was communicated to "the fellers" by the tearful and wrathful Windy after school was dismissed. He took up his post in the playground under the windows of the third grade room, and set about explaining in detail the "fate" that awaited "Old Jenkins."

"I didn't holler 'cause the paddle hurt," declared the victim of chastisement, "but when I heard my watch bust it made me so mad I just boomed. If I'd had a rock I'd a busted him in the head with it."

A sympathetic crowd of us jostled about Windy, elbowing one another for a chance to inspect the damaged timepiece.

"Just wait till my pa hears about this," he continued. "I'll bet you he comes down here to this school and whistles the stuff out of old Jenkins—drat him! He'll show him how to beat me 'round with clubs and bust a solid silver, seven-jeweled stem-wind—"

And just then occurred the ascension of Windy. In the very midst of his threats, with the clatter of heels, he disappeared "from our midst." He did not go through or around the surrounding crowd. He went up! There Windy had been; an instant later he was not. His astonished auditors looked about in all directions, but failed to discover any sign of him. For a few seconds the mystery was thick and dark. But only for a few seconds. Suddenly there broke upon the tortured air a staccato of paddles strokes and a series of howls and wails such as the pupils of the third grade never before had heard. The whereabouts of Windy was settled.

The mystery of Windy's aerial flight was easily solved. In voicing his complaints against "Old Jenkins" and vowing vengeance, he had indiscreetly taken his stand beneath the open window of the third grade where the teacher was wont to sit. "Windy's" oration floated in at the open window where Mr. Jenkins was in the act of untying his lunch basket. That ponderous person, though somewhat overheated from recent exertions, did not hesitate. He quietly leaned out of the window, reached down until he could grasp a handful of jacket collar, and deftly removed Windy from the room of his indignation.

Baltimore's Satisfactory Growth.  
Baltimore is congratulating herself on the figures shown by the new city directory, just issued. A decided growth commercially and a gain of nearly 13,000 in population in the last year are indicated. The population is placed at 691,123, which is a gain of 13,941, according to the directory editor's estimate.

It is anticipated that the anti-optum crusade in China will be the means of opening up a new market for American tobacco.

FORTUNE FROM TWO WATCHES

Lucky Deal He Didn't Want to Make Brought Wealth to Jeweler of Seattle.

Two watches, one worth \$90 and the other \$50, traded a little unwillingly for two tracts of land near Seattle, one ten and the other five acres, about thirty-eight years ago, has piled up a fortune for John B. Miller, who formerly had a jewelry store in Portland, a Seattle dispatch says.

Mr. Miller had a watch store on the West side when Seattle had a population of about 2,000. A friend came in and wanted to trade ten acres near Seattle for a watch. Miller was not anxious to trade, but finally consented and secured a deed to the land, for which he gave a \$90 watch. Shortly afterward the man came into the store again and said his wife wanted a watch and offered to trade a five-acre tract adjoining the first ten. Miller finally consented and got a deed to the property.

The land was then some distance out from Seattle and was really of little value, but Miller clung to it. About twelve years ago he was offered \$4,000, but he refused to sell, although his friends urged him to do so. He went over to Seattle several years ago and has sold from the five-acre tract \$27,000 worth of lots and out of the ten acres \$50,000 worth. He still holds 17 lots.

WORTH OF MULE RECOGNIZED

Writer Pays Deserved Tribute to the Qualities and Usefulness of This Humble Animal.

The Kansas City Star, in an article on the renowned Missouri mule, pays the faithful animal some handsome compliments.

"The 'fool mule' of the comic paper is not such a fool after all," says the Star. "He takes care of himself, and the barn man of any big teaming company will tell you a pair of mules will outlast two or three pair of horses at hard work. A mule could give an athletic points on training. He will not overeat or overdrink. After hard work he will not eat or drink until rested. He seems to know that he cost his owner no small sum, and will not allow a careless driver to overwork him. He is not of a nervous temperament, and loses no energy worrying, as the horse does. To the diseases that attack the horse in the south he is immune. Everything considered, the demand for the mule is a just tribute to his usefulness. Missourians should have a proper pride in the Missouri mule, the ideal beast of draft and burden for the south."

Modesty of Great Man of Science.  
The modesty of a great man of science is shown in the relations between Darwin and his publisher, John Murray. When he sent to his publisher the famous "Origin of Species," Darwin wrote: "It may be conceited, but I believe the subject will interest the public, and I am sure that the views are original. If you think otherwise, I must repeat my request that you will freely reject my work. I shall be a little disappointed; I shall be in no way injured." He was "astounded" at the fact that the trade ordered 1,493 copies before publication and delighted with Dr. Wilberforce's article in the Quarterly Review. "I am quizzed splendidly," he said. "I really believe that I enjoyed it as much as if I had not been the unfortunate butt." When he brought to Mr. Murray his book on earthworms of which seven editions were sold within a year, Darwin said: "I doubt very much whether it will interest the public, as the subject is not an attractive one."—Science Progress.

Oil Memorial.

The movement to raise \$100,000 for a memorial to the oil industry has been started in earnest, and it is expected that the corner stone will be laid next August, which is the fiftieth anniversary of the drilling of the first oil well. The memorial will consist of a monument and plot of ground and a road a mile and a half long, from Titusville to the site of the first well, which is in Venango county.

The work of raising the money is in the hands of Titusville women belonging to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and they expect to get funds from all parts of the United States.

The latest scheme of the women is to have the school children of Titusville raise a mile and a half of pennies. This would be 130,680, and would net \$1,306.80. Each child has been given strips of cloth for eight pennies.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A P. F. Collier Epigram.  
The late P. F. Collier, the noted publisher and horseman, once discussed at a publishers' convention the odd case of Ambrose Bierce, who in England is regarded as an author of genius—whose "Chickamauga" is said to be the finest story ever written in English—while here at home Mr. Bierce is not half as renowned as, say, Winston Churchill.

Mr. Collier ended with an epigram at once true and sad.

"Mr. Bierce is fortunate, for it frequently happens," he said, "that the prophet who is without honor in his own country can't afford to go abroad."

He Knew.  
First Traveler—Where did you buy those cigars? In Paris?  
Second Traveler—No; in Cologne.  
"Well, they don't smell like it," Yonkers Statesman.

SEEMS PROVISION OF NATURE

Remarkable Resemblance Between Couples Noted by New York Sociologist.

"Of course there is no end of opportunity in New York to study types," said a sociologist of that city, "and I have seen one peculiar combination here that I have never observed elsewhere, though I have no doubt it can be found in other places. That is, couples who look alike. No, I do not mean wives who look like their husbands. That is not unusual, especially among elderly people, who, having similar conditions throughout their lives, have grown to resemble each other. I mean that a husband and wife will look like another husband and wife.

"For instance, I have a cousin who is a tall, thin, dark man, with a strongly marked face—long and thin—and his wife is a pronounced, handsome blonde, of the rather plump variety, with an aquiline nose. Twice in New York I have seen on the same other couples who looked so like my relatives that I have been on the verge of speaking to them. It seems to indicate to me a basis for Schopenhauer's theory that selection is always seeking to establish or revert to the type.

"Another peculiar thing about types is that people who resemble each other are subject to the same diseases. I can tell a croupy looking man or woman as far as I can see one. On looking at a certain man or woman I can tell what disease he or she is most afraid of, and is, consequently, most subject to, and it will be the same for every other individual of that type.

"Proves what? Oh, well, every one can work out his own kind of a proof nowadays."

SCOTLAND'S LOW DEATH RATE

Statistics Show the Land of the Thistle to Be One of the Healthiest on the Earth.

Scotland, according to the latest statistical returns, has a population of 4,826,000, which is less than the population of London. There is a small annual increase, some 50,000, which would be larger were it not for emigration, the hardy young Scots going forth to seek their fortunes in other lands. So it happens that there is an excess of rather more than 10,000 females over males.

In 1908 there were 131,337 births in all Scotland and 77,839 deaths, which made the death rate per 1,000 only 16.13; and there were 31,583 marriages.

The death rate for the last year was lower than that of the preceding ten years, a noteworthy fact, and when we consider that the present death rate of Scotland is about a third of that of the federal district here we get some notion of how remarkably healthy Scotland is, even allowing for its few congested centers of population and the great consumption of whisky.

Edinburgh, the capital, which was once called the "fever hole of Europe," is now one of the healthiest cities on the globe, owing to the great work of rebuilding the poor that was accomplished there a generation ago by public spirited citizens.

The Scots are, as a rule, a strong and enduring people, of notably high intelligence; their climate cannot be called a good one, in the sense of being agreeable, but it makes strong men and women. The most benign climates, blessed with blue skies and almost constant sunshine, do not make such sturdy people as the lands of mist and raw winds.

Too Much for the Frenchman.  
A story is told of a Frenchman, who was very anxious to see an American business man at his home. The first morning when he called at the house the maid replied to his query: "The master is not down yet," meaning downstairs.

The following morning he called again, and was met with: "The master is not up yet," meaning that he had not yet arisen from his bed.

The Frenchman, looking at her with doubtful eye, paused for a few seconds.

"Is he ver' deafcut, but see se mademoiselle will tell me when se master will be neither up nor down, but in se middle, zen I will call at zat time."—Joe Mitchell Chapple, in the National Magazine.

Legislative Page Revises Scripture.

Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., majority leader of the assembly, was among the foremost opponents of Gov. Hughes' direct nominations bill. In the course of his opposing oratorical flight he said, referring to the existing political-convention system: "We are getting along all right at the present time. We don't want an uncertainty for a certainty. The thing that has passed through the test of long experience is what we want. I know of nothing which will so illustrate what I want to point out as that phrase of the scriptures which says: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'"

"What was that he said?" asked Assemblyman Jesse S. Phillips of an assembly page who stood near him.

"He said, 'By your boots we'll show them,'" returned the boy, with emphatic earnestness.—Albany Correspondence of New York Herald.

A Tangled Maze.  
"I don't know whether this girl accepts my offer of marriage or not."

"Doesn't she say?"

"Doesn't seem to."

"Well, can't you read between the lines?"

"No; I can't. She has written between the lines and also across the lines in three different directions."

Much Relieved.  
"Mr. Filipy," said the haughty young dandy, whose ancestors had come over with William the Conqueror, "you forget yourself."

"That's it!" exclaimed Mr. Filipy, beaming on her. "Thank you so much Miss Wayback. I knew I had forgotten something, and I was so afraid it was my umbrella."

His Dishonest Hair.

They sat at a little table on the balcony at the Ninth ward summer garden, looking over the railing at a man at a table below.

"That man," he was telling her, "is a scoundrel. He hasn't an honest hair in his head."

"From here," she commented, "It looks as if he hadn't any hair to speak of. It's a pity that what he has can't be just a little bit honest."

JAPS HAVE THRIFTY SCHEME

Seek Disposition of Russian Postage Stamps Acquiring to Them as Spoils of War.

Among our good neighbors the Japanese nothing is wasted; out of all and everything they endeavor to extract benefit, says a St. Petersburg newspaper. Thus, for example, during the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese secured more than 1,500,000 rubles' worth of Russian postage and revenue stamps abandoned by us in various postoffices, branches thereof, and sundry other establishments. Now the enterprising Japanese are trying to dispose of these stamps among Russians.

For this purpose they have special agents who offer them to Russian arrivals for half their value. A certain Caucasian, also of an enterprising turn of mind, proceeding to Japan on business, encountered one of these agents at Yokohama and tempted by easy gain bought various stamps valued at 2,200 rubles for 1,000 rubles only. The stamps were successfully conveyed to Vladivostok, but unhappily the agents of the detective force got wind of the affair.

One of these agents visited the Caucasian in the guise of a stamp purchaser, and in order not to rouse suspicion and for greater verisimilitude laid some money on the table. When the "merchant" left the room for the stamps the signal was given to the ambuscade and no sooner had the owner returned than the agent met him revolver in hand and arrested him on the spot with his wife and confiscated the stamps. When it appeared that the stamps were really Russian the prisoner was released after three days' detention.

It is reported that the money will be returned to him, but that the stamps will remain for the benefit of the exchequer. It is said that in the case of a big buyer of these stamps the Japanese offer to land him safely on Russian territory, with his booty, in a torpedo boat or special steamer, but whether or not this offer has yet been accepted is unknown.

PUTS CRIMP IN PIANO FIEND

Scheme of Long-Suffering Couple Resulted in Considerable Abatement of Nuisance.

"We've found a joyful way to stop the continual playing of a piano in the flat below us," said a young matron to a girl friend. "Unfortunately, the remedy is only applicable when the nuisance is in the flat below one, so I'm afraid it won't do other people much good. However, it has been most efficacious in our own case.

"Every evening about 5:30, I think it is, when the man of the house gets home, some one starts this fearful tinny piano going, and they are accustomed to keep it up at frequent intervals all evening until we get so tired of 'O, Gee, Be Sweet to Me Kid' and that sort of music that we almost grow mad. The other evening we had two friends to dinner, and when the music down stairs had been going for some time one of our friends suggested that we make use of it and have a dance. The idea no sooner took root than we had the rugs up and were doing the merriest barn dance you ever saw, and we took little care to tread softly. It was not long before the music ceased, and it was some thing like an hour before they began to play again. Almost at the same time, even though we were in the middle of our salad, we got up and began to two-step, with the result that again the music stopped. Even if we were a little delayed with our dinner, we had put an end to the abominable music, and, incidentally, we had better appetites for the dessert and cheese. Now every time they begin George and I dance as hard as we can to the music, and the consequence is we are having more peace in our own home."

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Fire Alarm Calls.

Directions for turning in Alarm.  
Break glass and turn the lever once around until it stops; you can only turn it one way. Do not turn it in a second time, until lever has stopped moving.

No. of Box Where Located.

19—Michigan and Peninsula Avenues, near Olson's drug store.

28—Michigan Avenue and Spruce east of Court House.

32—Michigan Avenue and Norway St. M. C. R. Depot.

37—Ottawa Street, at Hose House.

43—Ogemaw and Cedar streets, near McKay House.

46—Spruce and Tenth streets, near Julius Nelson's house.

54—Michigan Ave. and Park street near Chris Hanson's house.

55—Ogemaw and Maple streets near John Hanson's house.

64—Selling Hanson Co., Planning mill.

73—Selling, Hanson Co., Band mill.

82—Kerry, Hanson, Flooring mill.

91—Railroad Reserve, south side on Electric light pole.

The whistle will blow off the number after the general alarm has been given.

RIVERVIEW EXPOSITION.

Chicago's Greatest Amusement Enterprise Completed at a Cost of \$5,000,000.

None of Chicago's other marvelous achievements could be more fittingly commemorated than the RIVERVIEW EXPOSITION. This exposition epitomizes everything of its character, since the original World's Fair. Five million dollars are expended to make it a crowning gem in Chicago's coronet of beautiful parks. Last season 7,000,000 persons visited the exposition. This year will accommodate 10,000,000. A trip to Chicago would be incomplete without a visit there.

RIVERVIEW EXPOSITION, surpassing all other exhibitions, has where 5,000 dancers entertained Rome. Five thousand dancers could be lost in any one of its courts, esplanades, causeways or wooded groves. That many show girls, trick riders, Indians and cowboys are used in its "Frontier Day Fete" alone.

Twice as many are accommodated in the stupendous auditorium, where the Tondors daily enact thrilling contests for life and death. The Spanish band of 100 pieces discourses national music. Many military bands render open air concerts. The industrial exhibit includes wireless telegraphy, flying machine, dirigible balloons, aeroplanes and other mechanical marvels.

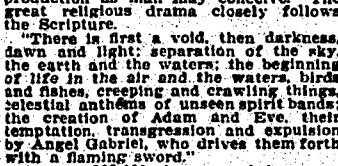


RIVERVIEW EXPOSITION'S matchless attraction is "The Creation." This stupendous spectacle, animated by Biblical characters of the Garden of Eden, is destined to attract world-wide attention. It is the product of the genius of E. W. McConnell, builder of the world's fairs, and his staff of a hundred artists.

The scene is the Valley of the Euphrates, where the garden of Eden lay. Awe-struck spectators view as near to its reproduction as man may conceive. The great religious drama, "The Creation of Man," is vividly brought to life. There is first a void, then darkness, light and light separation of the sky, the earth and the waters; the beginning of life in the air and the waters, birds and fishes, creeping and crawling things, celestial anthems of unseen spirit bands; the creation of Adam and Eve, their temptation, transgression and expulsion by Angel Gabriel, who drives them forth with a flaming sword.

A great \$5,000 pipe organ intones appropriate music. Its deep tones produce thunder, and its flute-like notes the mimicry of forest and field. Flashes of lightning and angry storms are made by electrical and water effects. Space comes in a vivid description of the magnificent spectacle.

Another great novelty is "The Races," a great panorama of fifty horses attached to chariots race over the highway to Coventry.



RIVERVIEW EXPOSITION'S "Court of Honor" has never been equaled since the Ancient Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Its center is the animals of the East, through which flash myriads of silver and gold fish. The Hippodrome is ringed with general lawn set in rows of stately Lombardy poplars. Cascade fountains play prismatic sprays high overhead, and a great mile-long road leads toward the lagoon. Fantastic cascades and white pavilions gleam through the trees as a marble setting for the beautiful landscape.

Over Niagara Falls reproduces a mammoth scale the famous waterfalls.

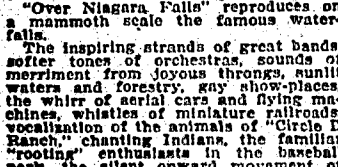
The inspiring strains of great bands, softer tones of orchestras, sounds of merriment from joyous throngs, sunlit waters and forests, gay show-places, the whirr of aerial cars and flying machines, whistles of miniature railroads, vocalization of the animals of the East, the chanting of Indians, the familiar "rooting" enthusiasts in the baseball seats, the silent movement of the river that courses through the great park, and millions of activities that make RIVERVIEW EXPOSITION a place of magic, the like of which the world has never seen.



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COUGH  
REMEDY  
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Coughs, Colds,  
CROUP,  
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This remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It cures so quickly and is so harmless that it may be given to a baby as to an adult.  
Price 25 cents, large size 50 cents.  
FOR SALE AT THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

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Physician and Surgeon.  
OFFICE:  
East of Opera House.  
Night Calls at residence, first house south of M. F. Church.

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Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.  
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OFFICE:  
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Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

O. Palmer  
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Notice of Attachment.  
STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.  
Plaintiff,  
The Buffalo Fertilizer Co., a corporation,  
vs.  
William A. Montgomery,  
Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of April A. D. 1909, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, at the suit of The Buffalo Fertilizer Co., a corporation, against the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of William A. Montgomery, the defendant above named, for the sum of four hundred fifty six and 18-100ths dollars, which said writ was returnable on the fourth day of May A. D. 1909.

Dated this fifth day of May A. D. 1909.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER  
Attorney for Plaintiff

S. N. Insley, M.D.  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store.  
Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.  
Residence on Peninsula Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

Village Officers.  
President..... John F. Hunt  
Clerk..... S. B. Phelps  
Assessor..... Fred. H. Smith  
Treasurer..... R. W. Brink  
Trustees—R. W. Brink, Hans Peterson, C. T. Jerome, S. N. Insley, Chas. McCullough, W. Love.

COMMITTEES.  
Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink, Peterson and McCullough.  
Streets, Siderwalks, Bridges and Sewers—Peterson, Insley and Love.  
Water Works, Lighting, and Fire Apparatus—Insley, Jerome, Brink, Printing and License—McCullough, Love and Jerome.  
Health and Public Safety—Jerome, McCullough and Insley.  
Ordinances—Peterson, Brink, Insley, Industrial—Love, Peterson, Insley.

Society Meetings.  
Methodist Episcopal Church.  
Pastor Rev. R. P. Houston. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m. with singing. Monday evening, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Presbyterian Church.  
Regular services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend the above services.

Methodist Protestant Church.  
Rev. H. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend the above services.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.  
Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday evening, 7:30 p. m. Mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. J. J. Rice, Pastor.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.  
Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening, on or before the full of the moon.  
J. F. HUNN, Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.  
Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. J. S. WALSH, Post Com. A. L. FORD, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.  
Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 10 o'clock in the evening.  
MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120  
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.  
J. F. HUNN, Sec. G. W. TYLER, H. P.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137  
Meets every Tuesday evening.  
DAVID FLAGG, N. G. PETER BORCHERS, Sec.

Crawford Tent, E. O. T. M. No. 105  
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.  
Wm. WOODFIELD, Sec.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. No. 83.  
Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.  
MRS. ANNA KELLER, W. M. MRS. KATE WINNIE, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 700  
Meets second and last Wednesdays of each month.  
F. M. FREELAND, N. S.

Companion Court Grayling I. O. 852, I. O. F.  
Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at Maccher Hall, over H. Peterson's store.  
MRS. NELIEK MCNEVIN, Sec.

Crawford Circle, No. 10, Ladies of the G. A. R.  
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.  
ANNA HARRINGTON, President. CYRILLIA MCCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 684  
Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall, first and third Saturdays of each month.  
ELIZA BRIGHT, Master. PERRY OSFANDER, Secretary.

Al. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.  
Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall.  
P. D. G. CLARK, V. C. M. A. HATHES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.  
Meets every Monday evening.  
ANNA ISENHART, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. E. of M. of W. E.  
Meets every day and last Mondays in each month.  
W. J. LYNCH, Sec.

Skandinavien F. F.  
Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month.  
JOHN OLSON, Secretary.

Danebod Hall.  
Open Saturday evening 8:30 to 10:30 Sunday 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. Young People's Society meets the first and third Thursday evening of every month. Lecture all other Thursdays evening.

Unity Lodge No. 1362 M. B. A.  
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month in the Maccher Hall.  
P. D. BORCHERS, Sec.



# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## WHY THE VIOLIN IS MUSIC'S KING.

Restricted as to its range of dynamics, the violin has had for its votaries men of such widely different temperaments as Paganini and Spohr, Wilhelmj and Sarasate, Joachim and Ysaye.

Its literature does not compare with that of the piano, for which Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin and Brahms have written their choicest music; yet the intimate nature of the violin, its capacity for passionate emotion, crowns it—and not the organ, with its mechanical tonal effects—as the king of instruments.

Nor does the voice make the peculiarly poignant appeal of the violin. Its lowest note is the G below the treble clef, and its top note a mere squeak; but it seems in a few octaves to have imprisoned within its wooden walls a miniature world of feeling; even in the hands of a clumsy amateur it has the formidable power of giving pain; while in the grasp of a master it is capable of rousing the soul.—Everybody's.

## MOTHERS-IN-LAW MOST MALIGNED OF ALL.

Probably no class of persons are so much and so persistently misrepresented and maligned as are mothers-in-law.

As a rule, women are pleased to have their daughters marry well; the matchmaking mother is as common a subject for a joke as is the objectionable mother-in-law. If after marriage it turns out that the match is not all that the wife's mother wished for and expected, she usually is anxious that in the eyes of the world it should appear satisfactory, and to this end earnestly and steadfastly she endeavors to show her son-in-law in the most favorable light to outsiders.

Therefore, if the mother-in-law have even ordinary common sense she will, for the love which she bears her daughter, encourage her to do her best to please her husband and to retain his affection.

It sometimes is pitiful to see a woman's efforts to please a cantankerous son-in-law, and although when there

is an irreconcilable breach she naturally takes her daughter's side of the difference, she is apt to do her best to help and to comfort as the wife's mother?

The prejudice against mothers-in-law is a modern one, for which Thackeray is largely responsible. The mothers-in-law whom he portrays are drawn with lamplight and acid, and it is difficult to see how any man, though endowed with the patience of Job, could dwell in peace and harmony with such women as those whom he indicted upon Clara, Newcome and Philip. But Mrs. MacKenzie and Mrs. Baynes are as unusual, let us hope as improbable, as any of the villainous of fiction, and it is grossly unfair to accept them as normal types. Just why Thackeray, whose written criticism in the main was kindly, and who in social intercourse was among the most genial of men, should have shown such rancor towards mothers-in-law is hard to guess. Certainly it was not from personal experience, since his wife had long been an orphan when he married her.

## NEW PROBLEMS FOR THE LAWMAKERS.

In four years' time we may be able to say that flying is common.

It is then that new laws and regulations will have to be adopted. The "rule of the road" in the air must be settled, as also the question as to whether international frontiers are to be respected, and if not, whether universal free trade must result. Then comes the subject of the ownership of the air above private property. Finally we must consider the means by which laws may be enforced and the registration and identification of aerial machines carried out.

It is no good making laws without the ability to carry them into effect. Even supposing a regular service was inaugurated of police patrolling the air in extra swift flyers, they could seldom follow and catch up transgressors, since it would not often be possible to convey the information to them in time. There can be no doubt that an intricate problem is now confronting us regarding the amending and making of laws to regulate that traffic which some of us believe will soon be darkening the air above our heads.

## BUMPER CROPS SHOWN

Government Report Makes All Leading Cereals Exceed Ten-Year Average.

## HAY ACREAGE IS NOT GIVEN

Some Portions of United States Have Another Outing or Two for This Season.

Bountiful crops of all the important cereals are shown in the July report of the Department of Agriculture. In each and every instance the present crop condition is above the ten-year average in every crop. The bulk total of the five leading grains is over five billions of bushels and is 785,181,000 bushels more of these grains than was raised last year. Of this surplus corn shows 448,921,000 bushels, oats nearly 295,000,000 bushels and barley, a grain which is rapidly increasing in favor as a feeding grain in America, gains over 17,000,000 bushels. The government gives no acreage as yet on hay, some portions of the country having another crop or two of it to produce. The preliminary estimate of the area of corn planted is 109,000,000 acres, an increase of 7,218,000 acres (7.1 per cent.), as compared with the final estimate of last year's acreage. The average condition of the corn crop on July 1 was 80.3, as compared with 82.8 on July 1, 1908; 80.2 on July 1, 1907, and 84.8, the ten-year average, on July 1. Comparisons for important corn States follow:

Acreage 1909—		Condition July 1, 10-yr. av.			
Pct. '08.	Pct. '08.	Pct. '08.	Pct. '08.		
Illinois	108	10,208,000	94	80	87
Iowa	108	9,340,000	88	82	88
Nebraska	108	8,447,000	82	83	83
Minnesota	108	8,447,000	82	83	83
Missouri	108	8,185,000	91	74	85
Kansas	110	7,810,000	91	75	85
Oklahoma	108	5,815,000	82	82	82
Indiana	108	4,913,000	92	83	85
Ohio	108	3,324,000	90	87	83
Georgia	108	4,472,000	82	82	82
Kentucky	108	5,195,000	89	83	87
Tennessee	102	3,417,000	80	87	86
Alabama	108	3,335,000	77	86	85
N. Carolina	104	2,889,000	82	82	82
Arkansas	108	2,889,000	91	81	83
Missouri	108	2,889,000	72	86	86
S. Carolina	107	2,045,000	92	84	84
S. Dakota	102	2,045,000	92	84	84
Virginia	106	2,045,000	92	86	90
Michigan	104	1,976,000	86	82	82
Wisconsin	103	1,976,000	91	87	80
Minnesota	104	1,880,000	91	87	80
Wis.	104	1,833,000	89	87	88
Illinois	108	1,833,000	89	87	88
U. S.	107.1	109,000,000	89.3	82.8	84.8







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## DENTIST

DR. FREDERICK E. BUSH

of Saginaw will be at the

NEW RUSSELL HOTEL

Friday and Saturday, July 23rd and 24th

to practice dentistry in all its branches,

Teeth extracted positively without pain, Gold Crowns and Bridge

work, all kinds of plate work and filling. All work guaranteed.

EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE.

REGULAR CALLS THERE AFTER.

New York and Return, \$29.70

Boston and Return, = \$29.80

Proportionately low round trip

fares to all Eastern tourists' resorts.

The Thousand Islands, Saratoga,

The Adirondacks, Canadian Re-

sorts, Lakes George and Champlain

The White Mountains, New Eng-

land, the Seashore and Jersey Coast

Points.

Michigan Central

Tickets on sale every day during July, August and September;

good returning within thirty days.

Tickets optional via Lake Steamers between Detroit and

Buffalo and available on the Hudson River Steamers.

Liberal stop-over privileges at Detroit, Niagara Falls and

other points without extra charge.

For Particulars Consult Ticket Agents.

There is little

REAL TROUBLE

In this world, most of it is

imaginary. We allow our-

selves to become nervous

and fretful. Weeds of care

overrun the garden of the

heart when they should

never be allowed to take

root.

A Great Deal of the

Present Eye Trouble

Is caused by people select-

ing Glasses unsuited for

the condition of their Eyes.

I Supply the Best

And give a thorough ex-

amination of every case.

C. J. Hathaway

Jeweler and Optometrist.

## What your Tailor?

TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1914

If You're Seeking Clothes

made expressly for you,

with an individuality of

style and neatness of

shape truly distinctive,

we can supply them--

the work of Ed. V. Price

& Co., of Chicago--

At Prices Much Lower

than are asked by the

averagesmall tailor, and

actually deliver superior



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# The Avalanche

C. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

## SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

### Sunday.

Rioting filled capital of Bolivia; Argentine legation center of trouble.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, famous astronomer, dead, in Washington, D. C.

Greatest fleet ever assembled under Stars and Stripes began maneuvers off Massachusetts coast.

Steamer to New York brought cargo of infected caterpillars to kill gypsy moths in New England.

Tornado struck the central portion of Illinois and caused huge damage in towns and country, besides injuring many.

Harry K. Thaw's mother has written a book in which he is praised and White's friends denounced as plotters to save themselves.

U. S. Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith, in a report made public at Washington, declared inland water ways fall to carry their proper share of traffic because they are not unified like railroads.

President Taft made speech at two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of Norwich, Conn.

Forty-four persons killed; 2,361 injured, and fire loss of \$724,515 marked passing of Fourth in United States; one killed, 47 hurt in Chicago.

Tuesday.

Middle West sentiment compelled Senate in committee of whole to make numerous trims in tariff schedule.

President Taft and Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce, participating in the celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain, urged world-wide peace.

Colonel William F. Tucker, divorced in Chicago a week before from General Logan's only daughter, married "the woman in the case," Mrs. Myrtle Platt, it was reported from Detroit.

Wednesday.

Christian Endeavor meeting was opened in St. Paul, and President Clark asked for a membership of 1,000,000 by 1911. President Clark re-elected.

Rural teachers as ignorant of real education and farmers as too stingy to pay for education were criticised by speakers at the National Educational Association.

Attorney General George W. Wick-ersham, in address at Paducah, Ky., asked Congress to pass a law regulating interstate corporations and aims a blow at holding companies.

Thursday.

Shah of Persia is in danger and prepared for flight.

Government crop report for July indicates greatest yield of grain in nation's history.

Gladstone, home secretary, granted audience to suffragettes and promised to forward their petition to King Edward.

Burglars invaded home at Flatbush, L. I., and killed one woman with bullet aimed at her son; one invader was shot; both captured.

The tariff bill passed the Senate by a vote of 45 to 34, ten Republicans defying Senator Aldrich and standing out for fulfillment of the party pledges as they interpret them.

President Taft, speaking at Lake Champlain, tercentenary observance, said celebration was memorial of renewed expression of amity existing between America, England and France.

Friday.

Bolivian mob, angered by arbitration decision, stormed Argentine legation at La Paz; troops called out.

Death of the brother of a juror halted the Gingles trial in Chicago as Tom Taggart was testifying as a voluntary witness.

President Taft took a hand in tariff tangle and warned Senator Aldrich conferees must make reductions in schedules.

Christian G. Johnson was arrested in San Francisco as "John Mason," bigamist, who was engaged to twenty-four women, wedded ten and defrauded all.

After sharp debate the House rejected all the Senate amendments to the tariff bill and the measure was sent to a conference committee by a vote of 178 to 151.

Capture of the thrower of bomb No. 31 is believed by the Chicago police to have been effected in the arrest of Vincent A. Altman of the carpenters' union, whose ally was attacked by another union man.

Saturday.

Wall street heard persistent reports that absolute control of the Illinois Central Railroad will be transferred to the Union Pacific.

German reichstag finally passed new tariff bill that levies high taxes on many imports.

Three Italian counterfeit merchants captured in raid following two years' work by secret service agents.

On the theory that a gigantic labor plot was responsible for many of the bomb outrages in Chicago and ignoring the gamblers' war, the police arrested a brother of Vincent A. Altman and held two other union men "incommunicado."

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Capt. Abraham E. Culver of the United States navy died suddenly in Washington, D. C., aged 53 years.

Polish societies from several cities, including Chicago, attended services in New York for the late Mme. Modjeska, the actress.

For the first time in history wheat has been shipped back from New York to the West for consumption. Recent inquiries have been received from as far away as Texas for New York red wheat.

## TAFT'S ITINERARY ANNOUNCED.

President Will Visit Many Western Cities, but Not Alaska.

President Taft has given an outline of the tentative plans for his trip through the West and South this fall. The President has abandoned all idea of visiting Alaska this year, largely owing to the fact that Mrs. Taft will not be able to go with him.

As soon as the tariff bill has received the action of the President, Mr. Taft will leave Washington for Beverly. He will remain there until Sept. 15—his fifty-second birthday—when he hopes, if Mrs. Taft continues to improve, to begin his Western journey. The President will head direct from Beverly to Seattle, stopping for brief visits en route at Denver, Salt Lake and Spokane. After visiting the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition the President will swing down to the Southwest, stopping for a time at Portland, where he will be the guest of Senator Bourne, and proceeding thence to San Francisco and Los Angeles. San Diego will be the next stop and then will come a trip into Arizona and New Mexico. The President will stop for a time at El Paso, where he expects to meet President Diaz, of Mexico.

Other stopping places will be San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston, Austin, Dallas, Charles P. Taft's ranch near Brownsville, Houston, New Orleans for the deep water ways congress, Bayou Teche country of Louisiana, Jackson, Montgomery, Birmingham, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Wilmington, N. C., Richmond, and Washington.

## NEWCOMB, SCIENTIST, IS DEAD.

Military Funeral for Noted Astronomer in Washington, D. C.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, astronomer, mathematician, traveler, and rear admiral, retired, who died at his home in Washington, D. C., was buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery Wednesday. High officials of the government attended and the honorary pallbearers included prominent men.

Prof. Newcomb is survived by his widow, a daughter of the late Dr. Hasler, surgeon, of St. N., and three daughters, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee of Washington, Mrs. Francis Wilson of New York, and Mrs. Edward Whitney, both of New York. Simon Newcomb was the recipient of more degrees and similar honors abroad than any other American man of science. He was the first American associate of the French Institute since Benjamin Franklin, and was decorated by Kaiser Wilhelm with the order "Pour le Merite zur Wissenschaften und Kuensten." He was a writer on political economy as well as in his own peculiar department of learning, that of astronomy.

## U. S. VESSELS IN FROUD ARRAY.

War Ships Valued at \$200,000,000 Assembled for Maneuvers.

Skirting the inner tip of Cape Cod there lay in the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., and near-by waters Sunday night the largest and most notable fleet of war ships ever assembled for active duty under the Stars and Stripes. Every vessel of the half hundred is in readiness for practice maneuvers which will tax the ingenuity and skill of the foremost naval minds of the country for the next month.

The vessels, including fourteen battle ships, cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, refrigerator ships, tenders and supply ships, numbering fifty-four vessels, all told, and representing a valuation of nearly \$200,000,000, were drawn up in two parallel lines.

Monday morning early two divisions of the fleet went outside for practice and maneuvers, two other divisions remaining inside, which will be the program throughout the maneuvers, the divisions alternating in the work.

## GIRL, ASLEEP, LEAPS OFF TRAIN.

Daughter of Frisco Vice President Plunge Freight and Rejoins Father.

While walking in her sleep, Miss Lois Campbell, the 16-year-old daughter of Vice President Campbell, of the Frisco Railroad, leaped from the rear of her father's private car attached to a Burlington flyer as the train was speeding over the prairie west of Ravenna, Neb., at the midnight hour. Rendered unconscious by the fall the girl finally recovered and succeeded in flagging a freight on which she rode to the next station, where she was found by a special which had been sent out to search for her. She is practically uninjured.

## ALLIGATORS EAT CHICAGO MAN.

Bones of Herman Wilcox Found in Florida Stripped of Flesh.

The bones of Herman Wilcox, of Chicago, stripped bare of flesh by alligators, were found in Good Time Lake, two miles from Camp Walton, a summer resort near Pensacola, Fla., where for the last two months Wilcox has been residing with his mother. Not knowing that the lake contained hundreds of alligators, Wilcox went in for a swim. He had been missing for four days.

Two factories were destroyed at Detroit with a damage of \$150,000 when the Millard Screw Company and the Michigan Stamping Company plants burned. Three firemen were seriously but not fatally injured at the fire.

Denver is preparing to care for at least 20,000 delegates and visitors to the N. E. A. convention which opens there early in July, according to the statement of Chairman C. E. Chads of the committee of arrangements.

Leon Naimals, a bell boy in a New Orleans hotel, has been left \$4,500 in the will of Starr H. Nichols, a New Yorker, who a short time before his death visited the hotel and took a fancy to the lad.

The Congregationalists of the United States have just announced the raising of more than \$300,000 of a fund of \$500,000 to liquidate the indebtedness of the American board of foreign missions and other missionary agencies.

## TARIFF BILL IS PASSED BY VOTE OF 45 TO 34

Ten Republicans, Firm for Downward Revision, Oppose Measure—One Democrat Supports It.

### TRIUMPH OF SENATOR ALDRICH

Conferees from Senate Appointed at Once, Without Waiting for House Action.

By a vote of 45 to 34 the tariff bill was passed by the Senate a few minutes after 11 o'clock Thursday night under dramatic circumstances.

Ten Republican Senators defying a last attempt of Aldrich of Rhode Island to read them out of the party, cast their votes against the passage of the measure. Here are the ten:

Beveridge, Ind. Crawford, S. D. Bristow, Kansas. Cummins, Iowa. Brown, Nebraska. Dooliver, Iowa. Burkett, Nebraska. La Follette, Wis. Clapp, Minnesota. Nelson, Minnesota.

Immediately after the passage of the bill, on motion of Senator Aldrich—contrary to precedents, but sustained by the Vice President, who was in the chair—the conferees on the part of the Senate who will deal with the measure in its next stage were appointed. The usual custom is to wait for the House in which a measure originates to reject amendments made by the other house and ask for a conference. The Senate conferees are:

Republicans. Aldrich, R. I. Penrose, Pa. Hale, Maine. Cullom, Illinois. Burrows, Mich.

Democrats. Daniel, Virginia. Bailey, Texas. Money, Mississippi.

Senator Cullom, while named on the committee, may not serve during a great part of the deliberations. He leaves for Atlantic City with Mrs. Cullom and has set no specific time for his return to the capital. His consent at the last moment to have his name included in the committee membership, although inclined by the condition of his health to step aside, solves a problem that otherwise would have given New England, already more than adequately represented, another member on the committee in the person of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, whose seniority would have demanded consideration and prevented under the circumstances, the appointment of Senator Smoot of Utah.

The vote in detail on the bill was as follows, Senator McEnery of Louisiana being the only Democrat to vote for its passage:

Yes.	No.
Aldrich	Guggenheim
Borah	Hale
Bourne	Heyburn
Bradley	Johnson
Brandegee	Jones
Briggs	Kean
Bulkeley	Lorimer
Burnham	McCumber
Burrows	McEnery
Burton	Nixon
Carter	Oliver
Clark (Wyo.)	Page
Crane	Penrose
Dewey	Perkins
Dick	Piles
Dixon	Scott
Do Font	Smith (Mich.)
Elkins	Smoot
Flint	Stephenson
Frye	Sutherland
Gallinger	Walter
Gamble	Wetmore

Yes.	No.
Bacon	Gore
Bailey	Hughes
Bankhead	Johnston
Beveridge	La Follette
Bristow	McLaurin
Brown	Martin
Burkett	Money
Chamberlain	Nelson
Clapp	Newlands
Crawford	Owens
Cullom	Shively
Cummins	Simmons
Dooliver	Smith (S. C.)
Dolliver	Stone
Fletcher	Taliferro
Foster	Taylor
Frazier	

## SUFFRAGISTS PICK ANNA SHAW.

Minister Elected President of National Association at Seattle.

The national convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association in Seattle elected the following officers:

President—Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Moxley, Pa.  
First Vice President—Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.  
Second Vice President—Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.  
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Kate M. Gordon, New Orleans.  
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Chicago.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.  
First Auditor—Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.  
Second Auditor—Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston.

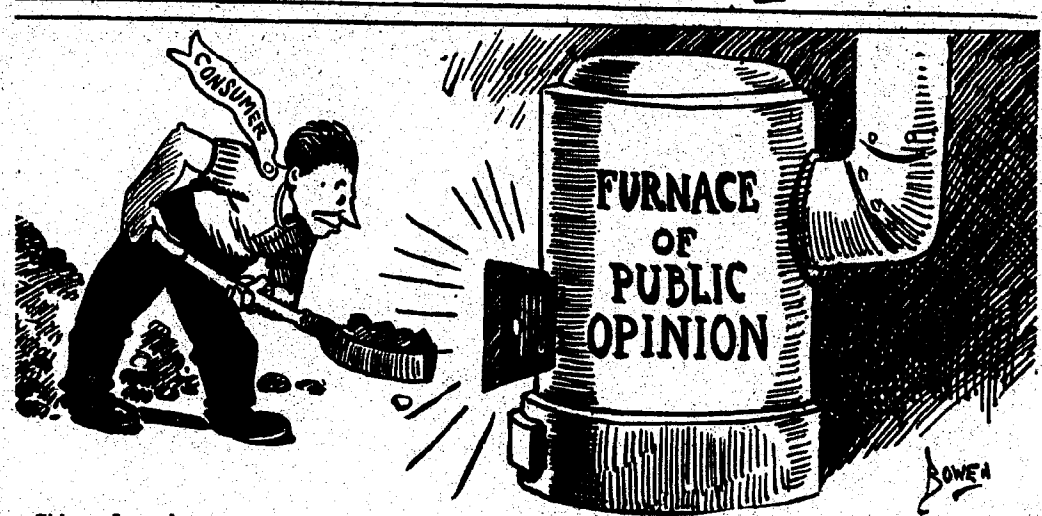
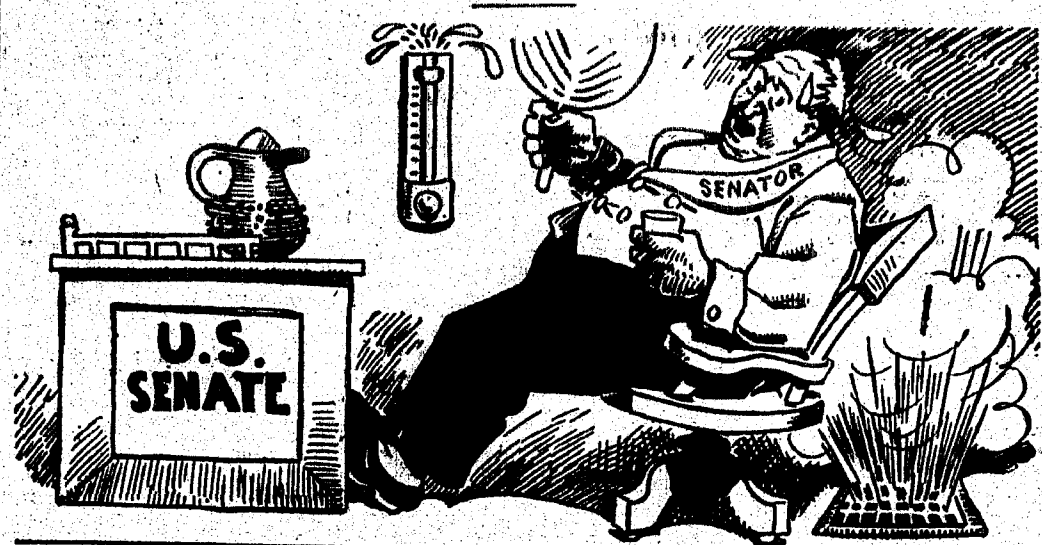
Secretary Gordon accepted re-election unwillingly, with the understanding that she might resign after a few months. The national leaders hope that Prof. Frances Squire Potter may be induced to leave the University of Minnesota and give all her time to the office of corresponding secretary at the New York headquarters to be established.

## TO BUILD 10,642-FOOT CAUSEWAY

Galveston Will Spend \$1,232,000 to Link Island and Main Land.

Announcement is made that Galveston County, Tex., has let contracts for the construction of a causeway connecting Galveston Island and the main land of Texas in a permanent structure 10,642 feet long. This work is regarded as equal in importance to that of the sea wall. The contract calls for 8,170 feet of direct roadway fill and for 2,472 feet of concrete arch bridge, aggregating in cost \$1,232,000.

## IT'S TERRIBLY HOT IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.



—Chicago Journal.

## TRAMP MURDERS FOUR PERSONS

South Dakota Father Shot Dead—Wife, Daughter and Visitor Slain.

J. W. Christie, a farmer, living near Rudolph, S. D., his wife, his daughter, aged 13 years, and a neighbor were murdered Saturday by a tramp, whose name is not known. It is supposed that the murder was the result of an attempt to get a large sum of money supposed to have been in the Christie home. The murder was discovered when a neighbor went to the Christie home.

Mr. Christie was milking a cow in his barnyard Saturday morning when the unknown person approached him, and before he could make a sound shot him dead. The murderer hurried to the house and, finding Mrs. Christie and her daughter and a boy named Roy Maine, who was visiting at the house, prepared to fight him, he began firing. The first shots took effect, and the two women and the boy fell dead at the feet of the murderer.

It is supposed that the man who committed the crime was acquainted to a certain extent with the Christie family and their habits, for few people knew that Christie was in the habit of keeping large sums of money in his house. It is believed that he had coin to the extent of several thousands of dollars in his home at the time of the murder. Posses of farmers were immediately organized and a hasty pursuit of the murderer was begun.



The St. Paul Y. M. C. A. have opened an outdoor gymnasium.

The annual rowing races between Yale and Harvard on the Thames were won by the crews of Harvard. Cornell won on the Hudson.

The base ball team of the University of Wisconsin has about decided to abandon the project of visiting Japan as had been planned.

Minneapolis made it four straight over Indianapolis for the series by taking the last game on the home grounds in the twelfth inning, 4-3.

The spring meeting of the Montreal Jockey Club was a huge success this year. At the closing events a majority of the finishes were close and exciting.

The frequent rains have retarded training throughout the country, and as a result the trotters and pacers are at least three weeks late in their "preps" for the races.

Lon Dillon is creating quite a stir on the Berlin tracks. After being in retirement for nearly four years he proves that she has lost none of her old-time speed. The record she now makes is 2:02 3-5.

A novel experiment has been tried in Cincinnati. It has been demonstrated that base ball can be successfully played by electric light. President Hermann, of the National Base Ball Commission, pronounced the attempt a success.

The New Zealand rower, R. Arnet, defeated W. Webb, in a contest on the Wanganui River, N. Z., which victory allows him to retain the sculling championship of the world. His record is 3 1/2 miles in 18 minutes, 14 3-5 seconds.

The Chicago Automobile Club have sustained losses amounting to \$200,000 as a result of the Crown Point meet, and they have decided to drop auto races from the schedule for 1910. If the races are given they will be conducted on vastly different lines.

A few years ago the three heat, every heat a race, plan found many followers, and for a time it seemed that the system would take the place of the other, but it is gradually being discarded, and there will be few races of that character this season.

The fourteen stakes to be decided during the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association's thirty-seventh annual meeting at Lexington, Oct. 5 to 15, inclusive, have closed with a total entry of 589 horses, an average of forty-two nominations per race.

## SENATE VOTE ON TARIFF.

Vote to adopt corporation tax: Yes, 60; no, 31.

Vote to substitute corporation tax for income tax: Yes, 45; no, 31.

Vote to exempt educational, charitable and religious corporations from provisions of tax: Yes, 32; no, 42.

Vote exempting bonds from taxation: Yes, 41; no, 34.

Following is a synopsis of the chief provisions of the corporation tax:

Levies 2 per cent tax on net earnings of all corporations in the United States when the earnings are in excess of \$5,000 a year, that amount being exempt.

Requires all corporations, no matter how large or small their earnings may be, to make reports to the government annually, fully setting forth character of business, capital employed and the full amount of net earnings.

All reports thus furnished the government will be regarded as confidential, unless there is reason to believe that deception is being practiced to escape taxation.

Federal investigation of books will be made whenever there is reason to believe false reports are being made. Penalties are provided for the furnishing of false reports.

All of the machinery relating to the collection, remission and refund of internal revenue taxes is made applicable to the corporation tax, and the responsibility for the enforcement of the proposed law rests with the commissioner of internal revenue in the same manner as other taxes.

Every latitude is given to concerns subject to the tax for the exemption of expenses, cost of maintenance, the depreciation of property, debts and the interest thereon.

Bonds of all corporations, when issued in amounts less than the total stock issue, are expressly exempted from taxation.

## FIGHT FOR THE PENNANTS.

Standing of Clubs in the Principal Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.
Pittsburg	51	19
Philadelphia	34	37
Chicago	42	26
St. Louis	26	40
New York	40	26
Brooklyn	25	44
Cincinnati	37	23
Boston	21	48

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.
Detroit	46	27
New York	32	37
Philadelphia	44	26
Chicago	33	41
Boston	43	30
St. Louis	28	43
Cleveland	39	32
Washington	23	47

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.	W.	L.
Millwaukee	43	38
Columbus	41	41
Minneapolis	44	29
Louisville	40	41
Indianapolis	42	39
Kan. City	38	40
St. Paul	38	37
Toledo	35	44

## DISBOYS ORDERS; CAR CRASH.

Forgetting his orders to stop at Morrison, Ind., Richard T. Hyland, motorman on a local interurban car that left Louisville over the Louisville and Indianapolis Traction Company's line, ran on to Holman, six miles beyond Jeffersonville, where, on rounding a curve, a head-on collision occurred with the Dixie Flyer, south-bound from Indianapolis. Five men were injured.

Losses Finger; Sues Harriman. Willis Finger, a carpenter, has brought suit for \$10,000 against E. H. Harriman for the loss of his little finger while working at the latter's house at Turners, Orange County, N. Y. He sues on the ground that Harriman did not provide a safe place for work.

Cashier Kills Fleeing Negro. Earle J. Litterer, assistant cashier of the Security National Bank in Oklahoma City, shot and fatally wounded A. G. Hudson, a negro, who had been charged with forgery and who had fled from the bank with Litterer after him.

Alleged Black 'Haw' Chief Held. Oratio Runfola, alleged Black Hand leader, was held by the United States commissioner in Pittsburg in \$5,000 bail to appear before the District Court of northern Ohio.

## STORY OF GINGLES GIRL.

Irish Lacemaker Tells That She Was Beaten in a Chicago Hotel.

A queer story of an alleged plot by two women and a man violently to force her into white slavery was told on the witness stand by Ella Gingles, young Irish lacemaker, on trial in Chicago on a charge of having stolen valuable laces from Miss Agnes Barrette. The girl detailed the events she alleged preceded her discovery by the police, drugged, gagged and tied to a bathtub in the Wellington Hotel last January. The witness three times was overcome. The girl's testimony was given as proof of her earlier charge that she was a victim of a bold plot, in which Miss Agnes Barrette and Mrs. Cecilia Kenyon, the latter now dead, conspired to make it appear that she was a thief.

On the evening of Jan. 4 last, she testified, Miss Barrette asked her to come to the latter's room in the Wellington Hotel, with the understanding she would be paid money due her. Instead, the girl declared, the woman, assisted by Miss Kenyon, locked her in a room. The women, she said, moved her clothing. Then she testified, they choked and beat her repeatedly. The girl recited her struggles to escape from the torture she alleged was inflicted upon her by the two women and a man, who later came, and how she finally was released at midnight half clad after her money had been taken from her.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Two hundred and seventeen girls were graduated from Vassar this year.

At Harvard it was announced that former President Eliot had been made president emeritus and the alumni fund in his honor reached \$500,000.

The University summer school, under the direction of Dean George F. Jones, has begun its promises a larger attendance than last year, when 1,200 students attended.

The Woman's College, at Jacksonville, Ill., founded sixty-one years ago, graduated a class of sixty-one this year. A new \$70,000 building for this institution is in process of construction.

The Chicago school board has decided to abolish Latin and algebra in the lower grades and readjust the course of study, making it more practical. A training school of domestic science for girls is to be established.

In the recent examination of forestry in the University of Michigan, William W. Morris received the mark of 87.75, the highest mark won in the recent forestry examination in all the universities of the country. He has been almost wholly self-supporting, while at the university.

The feature of the Macalester College commencement, aside from the formal announcement that the endowment fund of \$450,000 had been raised, was the recital given by the department of music.

The Minnesota Indian School at Morris, Minn., has begun its promises a larger attendance than last year, when 1,200 students attended.

St. Joseph's Academy granted diplomas to thirty-one girls who finished the course at that institution in St. Paul last week. The commencement exercises were held outdoors. Archbishop Ireland delivered the address.

In Des Moines, Iowa, Miss Mad Ewing and Miss Ida May Tilden, school teachers, were arrested, charged with having beaten 9-year-old David Kaplan.

Crivitz, Marinette County, Wis., is to have a new agricultural school, providing the residents of the county will donate eighty acres of suitable land for that purpose.

All of the seventy-one counties of Wisconsin, except Florence County, were represented at the University of Wisconsin last year, in the total enrollment of 4,521 students.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Sustained heavy shipments through the banks, an absence of large failures, gratifying crop reports and strengthening demands for factory outputs and general merchandise reflect the heavy position which trade now occupies. High cost is responsible for a smaller outgo of breadstuffs, but forwardings of iron and steel, mine and forest products, raw materials for early conversion and staple wares exhibit considerable gain. There is also very heavy passenger travel and continued recovery in the earnings of Chicago steam roads.

While vessel capacity is not yet wholly employed, lake traffic is much better than at this time last year and rates obtained average higher. Prompt marketings during the harvests are foreshadowed by the advance inquiry for cars and this causes orders to be issued for additional equipment, much old rolling stock being found useless. Further developments in the prominent industries testify to confidence in the outlook. New plans announced include extensive additions to capacity at Gary and Indiana Harbor. Other enterprises assure large outlays for terminals, bridges and track elevation. Building construction progresses with the fine weather and there is remarkable consumption of structural materials of all kinds and increasing requests for lumber, brick, stone and cement.

Bank clearings, \$252,163,431, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1908 by 17.6 per cent, and compare with \$258,404,391 in 1907. Failures reported in the Chicago district number twenty, against twenty-three last week, twenty-five in 1908 and twenty-five in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number three, against five last week, six in 1908 and five in 1907.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

## NEW YORK.

Future trade continues good; confidence is unimpaired. Buyers are arriving in the larger markets. Cereal crop reports, despite rains in some winter wheat and corn growing sections, are encouraging. Country trade promises to be heavy on supplies in market. Industrial lines are becoming more active, calls for harvest hands absorb a large part





Dairy by-products obtained from the creamery or cheese factory should be sterilized before feeding to the pigs.

A cow feed pail has wrought havoc among the calves on many a farm. The time spent in scalding the pails is well spent.

The promoters of the Alaska wheat fake are said to have sold \$30,000 worth of the low-grade Egyptian wheat to gullible farmers.

The hard milker is often neglected by the farm help and thus proves a loss to the farmer. From any point of view the hard milker is an undesirable member of the herd.

Pigs after being weaned should be taught to eat a variety of feeds and be supplied with them daily, so their digestive organs will be in a position to utilize feeds independently of the sow.

Some brood sows have a greater tendency to lay on fat than others, and this tendency is kept within proper allowance by using less corn. A sow at farrowing should not be overly fat, but should be put in a good, round condition as soon as practicable after pigs are weaned.

Dry hay, as well as grain, should be fed with silage and molasses crops through the summer for the effect that it has on the digestive tract. The bewilderment of the cow are made very loose in fresh pasture, and if fed silage also there must be something to correct that effect, and dry hay or grain will do it.

The recent outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in this country is the first since 1902. It is now practically wiped out, but it has cost the Government \$500,000 for the cattle slaughtered and other precautions taken against it. The federal government has borne half the expense of the outbreak, but the railroads that have been forced to fumigate their cars are now putting in claims for reimbursement and if these are allowed it will bring the total cost up to about three millions.

**Poultry Points.**  
Heavy soil and wet weather are favorable to gapes.

When a hard shower comes up the foolish young ducklings need attention.

Don't wait until young poultry begin to droop and die before looking for lice.

The home of the young turkeys should be roomy, rat proof and well ventilated.

Chicks or ducklings will stand confinement during a spell of rainy weather better than turkeys will.

Don't blame the chickens for helping garden stuff to "come up." The garden fence should be chicken proof.

**The Saddle Horse.**

The business of raising and training saddle horses has long been given careful attention in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and the southern portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and to a less degree of late years, in many other parts of the country. The work has been eminently successful, and a distinct, prepotent, fairly perfect breed of saddlers has been created. American "gaited horses" are the most popular throughout the country, and their schooling has been brought to a high plane of perfection.

Of recent years the "walk, trot and canter" saddle horse, such as is popular throughout Great Britain, has come more into vogue. This class includes most of the hunters, but many trotters have been exported for use in the hunting field and have in many instances quite equaled the Irish hunter in the field. In the breeding of saddlers performers occasionally are found among various blends of blood, but, for assured success in production, mares of saddle-horse blood or of trotting blood, if of correct conformation, should be used in preference to all others, and should always be mated with a pure-bred, recorded saddle horse.

**The Poultry House.**

I have been on the farm for about forty years and have kept more or less poultry each year, the number of fowls varying from 50 to 400 head. I kept them in a house 12x100 feet, and it was very inconvenient, as it necessitated so many partitions, feed troughs and drinking vessels. So I concluded to make a change. Last spring I built a house 40x40 feet, inside measurements, thus giving 1,600 feet of floor space, and am well pleased with it. On the coldest and most blustery days last winter those hens would sing as merrily as birds in spring.

As stated, the house is 40x40 feet. The walls are of concrete 5 1/2 feet above ground. It is studded inside with 2x4 scantling and lined with tarred paper tacked onto studding. This keeps it dry and warm. Being built on a sand knoll, it has nothing but an earth floor. It has five windows on south side, each containing eight 10x12-inch panes, and three in east side. There are small chutes, or runs, for chickens to pass in or out through on north side. The roosts are in northwest corner, and there is a ventilating shaft in center. I tried the experiment of wintering twenty-five colonies of bees in this house last winter, and they came out in fine condition this spring.

New as to the difference in cost. I have now or square house I have 160 feet of wall, inclosing 1,600 square feet of floor space. In the old or long

## Michigan State News

### HELD FOR \$200,000 THEFT.

Ironwood Bank Cashier Accused of Falsifying Accounts.  
President M. F. Jahn, Cashier E. T. Larson and Assistant Cashier George E. Meadow, of the First National Bank of Ironwood, have been bound over to the Federal grand jury, which meets at Marquette, Sept. 7. The bank had about \$500,000 in deposits and the cashier has now in his hands about \$100,000 in quick assets. It is not known what amount can be realized on other assets. The loss to depositors probably will be heavy, as it is alleged that Larson has in the last two years embezzled \$200,000 of the bank's funds. The president is accused of aiding and abetting the cashier in falsifying. The assistant cashier faces a similar charge and also one of embezzling \$15,000.

### MICHIGAN IS NEARLY "BROKE."

State Treasury Practically Empty and Six-Month Stringency Feared.  
The State of Michigan faces six months of financial stringency owing to the condition of the State treasury. Only \$300,784 remained in the general fund at the opening of the fiscal year Thursday, and during the day \$130,000 of this amount was paid out. The new taxes are not expected to come in before the first of next year, and State officials are trying to find some way to bridge over the intervening six months. It is expected that arrangements will be made by some of the State institutions to get their supplies on credit until the first of the year.

### STRIKE CAUSED BY A FIGHT.

Superintendent, Son of Owner, Beats Millhand—Eighteen Quit.  
Following an attack by the foreman at the Michigan Enameling Works in Kalamazoo on one of his employees, eighteen men went on a strike. Frank E. Fyl, the foreman, is the son of the owner of the factory. Fyl had a dispute with Enoch Grant and knocked Grant down. Eighteen men employed in the same room declare Grant got a severe mauling and refused to return to work. They took Grant to his home and returned to the factory for their money.

### CUT WORMS SLASH CORN.

Farmers of Hillsdale County Are Heavy Losers.  
Cut worms are slashing the corn crop in Hillsdale County and many farmers have lost from 25 to 75 per cent of their total acreage. The worst damage reported is that done to Clarence Betts, in Reading, who was obliged to plow up and plant over thirty-five acres of corn. The worms are not only affecting the corn but are working on gardens, pastures and meadows. Bert Marvin, who lives several miles northeast of Hillsdale, reports total destruction of twenty-five acres of cabbage plants.

### MYSTERY IS CLEARED UP.

Body of Missing Man Found—Had Committed Suicide.  
News comes of the finding of the body of Frank Hillman, an elderly man who mysteriously disappeared from the township of Garfield. Two men who were fishing in Bass Lake, a small body of water near Waukegan, saw a bent human figure in the lake and rowed over to it. They found that a fishline had been tied to the left leg and around a stone previous to jumping. Despondency and drink are thought to have been the cause of the suicide.

### TREES TO DIE ON GRAVE.

Niles Octogenarian Cuts Arteries in Wrist and Will Not Recover.  
Michael Muntz, a well known pioneer resident of Niles, 81 years old, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his left wrist. When found by his son in Silver Brook Cemetery, Muntz was in an almost dying condition and it is feared that he cannot survive. He had been brooding over his wife's death, which occurred three years ago, and had slept on her grave on different nights of late.

### NO IDLENESS IN FLINT.

City Claims Record for Unemployment in Poor Department.  
Indicative of the fact that every one in Flint that wants work, and is able-bodied, can get it, is the report of Poor Commissioner Frank Wells. "Business with me is very bad," says the official. "We claim the record in the United States for cities of 25,000 people for idleness in the poor department. At the present time there are two aged women and two families being helped by the city."

### Body on Shore; Two More Dead?

The body of Oscar Carlson was washed ashore near Garth, indicating the loss of a sailboat and three Gladstone men who left Sunday for a fishing trip. The two men still missing are Andrew Smith and Edward Holm.

### Nine Brown as Boat Tips.

Nine persons are reported to have been drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat in a squall on the Detroit River Friday evening.

### Death from Small Wound.

After having suffered torments in consequence of a small wound on his left hand, caused by the explosion of a 22-caliber revolver, 15-year-old Vernie Stewart died in Battle Creek, a victim of lockjaw.

### Isaac, He Hanged Himself.

In a fit of insanity, brought on by brooding over the death of a daughter who set fire to her bedclothes at Spring Lake last fall and was cremated alive, Bertie Jensen, aged 76, hanged himself in Muskegon.

### FIRE SWEEPS SHERMAN.

Sixteen Buildings Burned—Loss \$2,000,000.

Fire believed to have been of incendiary origin destroyed practically the whole business district of Sherman, causing a loss of at least \$2,000,000. Sixteen buildings were burned, including the Sherman House, the Odd Fellows' building and the Sherman bank. The fire originated in an empty building used as a saloon before Woodford County went dry and swept the business district in a jiffy, the town having no fire protection of any kind. The blaze stopped of itself, the gap between the last building burned and the first building unharmed being too great for it to leap. The insurance is very small, and the fire will be a hard blow to Sherman, with its 300 inhabitants.

### Falls to Fight Fire in Jail.

For refusing to assist in fighting a forest fire Amil Honka was sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction. The case is said to be the only one of its kind in the history of the State. A State statute specifically provides for punishing a refusal to assist in suppressing a forest fire.

### AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

Edward Slaco, of Port Huron, aged 46 years, had both his eyes badly hurt when a firecracker exploded in the air. He may lose his sight as a result.

While loading hay on his farm in Rollin township Eugene Childs was instantly killed. The hay fork fell from the top of the barn and one of the tines struck Childs in the left side, piercing the heart.

Chas. Hollenbeck, of Lansing, let a spark fall into his pocket, which was full of firecrackers. His clothing was set on fire and he was badly burned, as was also his mother, in trying to extinguish the blaze.

The residence of Eugene Hicks in Brighton was partially destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about \$1,000. While helping fight the fire, Frank Thomas, station agent, was badly wounded on the head by a falling brick.

Jumping from a freight train, on which he was stealing a ride, when the train crew discovered him, Irvin Skobits slipped, fell under the wheels and was killed. Skobits had been working for three months on the extension of the Manistee and Northeastern Railroad near Walton, where the accident occurred.

With files believed to have been passed to them by confederates through a small ventilating window by means of a fifteen-foot pole, three men sawed their way out of their cells in the Mount Clemens jail, then made their way down to the basement and saved out the bars of a window, escaping to the street.

Mrs. Dell Melzell, a woman balloonist of Grand Rapids, was severely injured before a Fourth of July crowd while making an ascension at Lowell. She was caught among some high-tension power wires as the balloon arose and was torn away from it. Before the current could be shut off Mrs. Melzell had been shocked and burned, and she dropped to the ground.

William Kulp, of Marshall, and William Shaw, his nephew, pleaded guilty to counterfeiting, before Judge Swan in Detroit. Kulp was given five years in the house of correction and sentenced to pay \$500 fine. Peter Hanson, implicated with Kulp and Shaw, will probably escape with suspended sentence, as he furnished the details of the crime to the government.

Firecrackers are thought to have been the cause of the most serious fire that Farmington has had in ten years. The fire was discovered in a barn owned by Lyman Sowles, and before the village fire department got to work with its chemical engine, the fire spread to Mr. Sowles' residence. Within a few minutes the house was burned to the ground. By hard work citizens managed to save the furniture in the house. The residence of Miss Minnie Owens was also badly damaged. Barns owned by Miss Knapp and E. Edwards were also destroyed. The fire spread to the roofs of the Baptist church and the residence of Miss Minnie Beach, but citizens soon extinguished these blazes. The damage is estimated at about \$5,000, covered by insurance.

"A judicial trust is no function for a woman to exercise, she being fundamentally incapacitated by nature therefrom." is one of the points made by Attorney James H. Pond in proceedings which he has begun to challenge the right of Miss Carrie Davidson to act as extradition commissioner under appointment of the United States Court in Detroit. Attorney Pond represents William Kinsley, who was ordered extradited to Canada by Miss Davidson on a charge of stealing two pieces of timber valued at \$25 in Sandwich, Ontario township. Attorney Pond contends that Miss Davidson is not lawfully a judicial officer of extradition, nor can she be one, either under Michigan laws or the laws of the United States, and that, therefore, Kinsley is illegally held in jail.

Kenneth Merrill, aged 10, was injured in West Branch by a bunch of large firecrackers exploding in his pocket. The skin was torn from his leg near the hip and doctors are afraid the limb will have to be amputated.

For the second time within the week the deadly toy pistol claimed a victim in Battle Creek. Kynett Cole, a 10-year-old boy, dying at Nichols hospital from tetanus, the direct result of accidentally shooting himself in the hand.

As a result of her 17-year-old son Henry's idea of a fitting Fourth of July celebration, Mrs. Josephine Foster, of Ann Arbor, lies in the University hospital with a bullet wound in her right shoulder, though with every prospect of a speedy recovery.

Henry Dillburg, a 10-year-old Grand Rapids boy, caught the back of his heel in the wheel of the bicycle he was riding and the heel and part of the flesh on the back of the leg were torn off, leaving a ghastly wound. The lad is likely to be permanently lamed.

## Summary of the Tariff Bill Passed by the Senate

A summary of the tariff bill as passed by the Senate, showing the changes made in the House bill by the Senate, follows:

Alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, reduced from 50 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to 45 cents per pound, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem.

Coal tar dyas or colors, reduced from 35 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem. Bar iron in bars, blooms, billets, reduced from \$10 a ton to \$8 a ton.

Steel ingots valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents a pound, reduced from 2 cents to 1.5-10 cents per pound.

Finished lumber, when planed on one side, reduced from \$1 to 50 cents per 1,000 feet.

Finished lumber, when planed on two sides, reduced from \$1.50 to 75 cents.

Willow for basket-makers reduced from 25 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Willow furniture reduced from 45 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent ad valorem.

Sugar beets reduced from 25 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent ad valorem. Peas, dried, reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 25 cents per bushel.

Chicory root, raw, reduced from 25 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound. Chicory root, burnt or roasted, reduced from 5 cents per pound to 2 1/2 cents per pound.

Chocolate or cocoa, duty cut substantially one-half.

Cocoa butter, reduced from 5 cents per pound to 3 1/2 cents per pound.

Dandelion root and acorns, prepared, and articles used as substitutes for coffee, reduced from 4 cents per pound to 2 1/2 cents per pound.

Salt in bags from 12 cents per 100 pounds to 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Salt in bulk from 8 cents per 100 pounds to 6 cents per 100 pounds.

Bagging for cotton placed on free list.

Wood pulp, mechanically ground, placed on free list.

Paper envelopes from 30 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Matches from 8 cents per gross to 6 cents per gross.

Gloves from \$4 a dozen to \$1.25 per dozen.

Stockings from 70 cents per dozen to 50 cents per dozen.

Morphine, or morphine, cocaine and all salts increased from \$1 to \$1.50.

Iron ore taken from free list and taxed 25 cents per ton.

Automobiles increased from 45 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Antimony as regulus or metal from three-fourths of 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Pig lead and lead in bars from 1 1/2 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound.

Sawed lumber not planed or finished from \$1 to \$1.50 per 1,000 feet.

Laths increased from 20 cents to 25 cents per 1,000.

Shingles increased from 30 cents to 50 cents per 1,000.

Saccharine increased from 50 cents to 75 cents per pound.

All live animals not specially provided for increased from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

Barley increased from 24 cents a bushel to 30 cents a bushel.

Barley malt increased from 40 cents per bushel to 45 cents per bushel. Broom corn taken from free list and taxed \$3 a ton.

Oats increased from 15 cents to 20 cents a bushel.

Rye increased from 10 cents to 20 cents a bushel.

Wheat increased from 25 cents to 30 cents a bushel.

Blancets, wafers, bread and similar articles, when sweetened, increased from 40 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Cabbages increased from 3 cents each to 2 cents each.

Hops increased from 12 cents per pound to 10 cents per pound.

Potatoes increased from 25 cents to 45 cents per bushel.

Lemons increased from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Citrus fruit increased from 8 cents per cubic foot to 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork and venison and other game, except birds, increased from 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents per pound.

Tallow taken from free list and taxed 1/2 cent per pound.

Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain not otherwise provided for, increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per gallon.

Cordials increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per gallon.

Bay rum increased from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per gallon.

Champagne increased from \$8 to \$9.50 per dozen on quart bottles.

Champagne increased from \$4 to \$4.50 per dozen on pint bottles.

Champagne increased from \$2 to \$2.40 per dozen on half-pint bottles.

Still wines increased from 40 cents to 45 cents per gallon, and substantially the same rate of increase on varying strength.

Ale, porter, stout and beer, from 40 cents to 45 cents per gallon when in bottles or jugs; otherwise increased from 20 cents to 25 cents per gallon.

Flax straw, from the free list and taxed \$5 a ton.

Hemp, increased from \$20 a ton to 3 cents a pound.

Jute, taken from the free list and taxed 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Wool of third-class rate, advanced under new classification.

Top waste, etc., from 25 cents to 30 cents per pound.

Shoddy, from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound.

Woolen rags, etc., from 6 cents to 10 cents per pound.

Yarns ad valorem increased on lower grades from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

Printing paper rate raised one-tenth of 1 cent on different classifications.

Coal taken from free list and taxed 60 cents a ton.

Fireworks other than firecrackers increased from 8 cents to 12 cents a pound.

Blasting caps from \$2 per \$1,000 to \$2.25 per 1,000.

Diamonds from 10 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem.

Cotton cloth from 40 per cent to 45 per cent ad valorem.

Hides from the free list to 15 per cent ad valorem.

### EVEN CHILDREN ARMED.

Farmers Work with Rifles at Hand in Fear of Night Riders.

Since the killing in broad daylight of Clyde Hatfield, presumably because he knew too many secrets of the Night Riders, Sleepy Hollow, as the seat of the Missouri feud is known, has taken on the aspect of a war camp. Farmers cultivating their fields have worked with Winchester slugs over their shoulders. Those who find it necessary to go to town are to be seen with either rifle or shotgun within reach, and even children who are strong enough to carry a weapon are armed. The home of Henry Berry, around which the feud seems to have had its inception more than nine years ago, resembles an arsenal. Berry caused the indictment of eleven alleged Night Riders. Hatfield, who was slain, had intimated that he would give testimony that would possibly lead to the conviction of some of the Riders.

### Largest Scheme of Reclamation.

The largest of all schemes of reclamation contemplated by the government has recently been undertaken by the engineers in Sacramento valley. Its ultimate object is to control the flow from a watershed of over 4,000 square miles and to improve the two great rivers of California. When the task is completed over 600,000 acres of rich land, which at present is dry and unproductive during eight months of the year, will have been brought under irrigation and large areas of bottom land, which at present are subject to annual overflow and great destruction by the floods, will have been reclaimed. Furthermore, the works involved in this reclamation will involve the control of sufficient water power to provide electric light and power over the greater part of Sacramento valley, which extends for 450 miles from Mount Shasta to San Francisco bay, and at its widest part reaches about 100 miles from mountain range to mountain range.

### Snake Milks Cow.

After finding his cow had already been milked every morning for a week when he went to the pasture to milk her, John Bassett, a Delaware farmer, discovered the thief to be a large black snake, which had grown fond of new milk for its breakfast. Bassett was earlier than usual and hid in the pasture near the cow. He was astonished to hear the old cow begin lowing, while at the signal a big black snake crawled up to the cow and began to drain the milk.

### Child Died Under Blanket.

Confident that his little daughter Nancy, whom he had placed in the bottom of the buggy and covered with a blanket, was protected from the heat which was beating down on him, Chester Owens, a homesteader living about seven miles north of Wellington, Colo., drove as fast as he could for home, only to find on his arrival there that his child's dead body lay at his feet. He had protected her from the heat, but the grim reaper had stolen under the blanket. Whether the child was smothered or died from heart failure caused by excitement is not known.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1602—Founding of the city of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain.

1603—Hudson, on his first voyage, arrived off the banks of Newfoundland.

1676—New Jersey divided into East and West Jersey.

1691—Boston visited by its sixth great fire.

1775—William Ewen became president of Georgia, Washington arrived at Cambridge to take command of the Continental army.

1776—Continental Congress adopted Lee's resolution of independence, and it was proclaimed two days later.

1777—British force under Burgoyne began the investment of Ticonderoga.

1807—President Jefferson issued a proclamation forbidding all intercourse with British ships of war.

1812—American frigate Essex sailed from New York on a cruise against the British.

1813—Virginia militia defeated the British in battle at Craney Island, in Chesapeake Bay.

1820—Siberia surrendered to the Russians.

1846—Boston and Buffalo were connected by telegraph.

1848—Convention at Utica nominated Martin Van Buren for President of the United States.

1851—Large section of San Francisco destroyed by fire.

1855—The Legislature of Kansas met at Pawnee and organized.

1859—M. Blondin first crossed Niagara Falls on a tight rope.

1862—The Union Pacific Railroad chartered by Congress.

1863—Beginning of the three days' battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Schenck proclaimed martial law in Baltimore. Second day of the battle of Gettysburg.

1864—The Federals were repulsed in attacks upon the Weldon railroad in Virginia.

1873—Prince Edward Island entered the Dominion of Canada, with James College Pope as the first premier.

1881—President Garfield fatally shot by Charles J. Guiteau.

1885—The Indian chief Big Bear captured in Canada.

1889—Nineteen persons killed in accident on the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

1893—British warship Victoria sunk by the Camperdown in collision off Tripoli, with loss of 462 lives. The South Carolina liquor dispensary law went into effect.

1894—Opening of the Tower Bridge, across the River Thames at London.

1895—Statue of Gen. James Buford unveiled at Gettysburg.

1897—Celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

1898—Spaniards made an unsuccessful attempt to retake San Juan Hill. American troops defeated the Spanish in battle at El Caney. American squadron destroyed the Spanish fleet off Santiago.

1900—Russian imperial ukase published, abolishing in a large measure banishment to Siberia.

1904—Victor H. Metcalfe of California became secretary of commerce and labor.

1908—Million-dollar fire destroyed 300 houses at Three Rivers, Quebec. William H. Taft resigned as Secretary of War.

### BODY PERFECTLY PETRIFIED.

Not a Feature Changed of Woman Buried Forty Years Ago.

A remarkable case of the petrification of a human body has just come to light in Buckingham County, Va. When Camm Patterson, one of the best known men of Central Virginia, died, about two months ago, his last request was that the body of his wife should be exhumed and buried beside him. Several days ago the body of Mrs. Patterson, buried nearly forty years ago, was disinterred, and through the glass of the coffin it was discovered that the body had been petrified. Those who saw the body were astonished at the absolute lifelikeness of the face; not a feature had been changed. As some years ago the body of a child disinterred from the same cemetery was found to have been completely petrified, it is thought that peculiar mineral properties of the soil account for the petrifications.

### RAILROAD NOTES.

The proposed new carrying railroad from the Cuyuna range to Duluth is an assured enterprise.



# Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

## Equal to any made.

### For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## Vandenbleer, Before His Name Was Known

By Cornelia L. Fox

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"Nothing short of a full brush and a full palette," said Vandenbleer to himself, flattening the empty end of a tube of zinc-white with the heavy pressure of his knife handle to force out the last possible core of paint.

"There, at least a full palette, though the devil knows how long since my stomach has had such a feast of richness."

The haunting failure of the study before him put him almost out of the mood. His brows drew together in a bitterly critical scrutiny. He could not paint from her any more. How could a man put soul into a thing when there was no sympathy between himself and his model? Every attitude she took suggested her reluctant indifference; every expression signified reproach to him. No wonder the hands looked limp and dispirited when she kept drooping them in weary disinterest, or nervously moving them in protest.

Ah! if only he could afford such a model as she was once. Dramatic as she was the thing. The lingering lure she knew so well how to conjure—the spell of potential tenderness, tense in every passive easy curve—grace, so captivatingly unstudied. Ah! but there it was—the disillusion!

She swore it was love that did it; but he understood now the satiny ease that worshipping approval was to Honor, excited with zest of acting, weary with discouragement. It was her talent, her art. Strange she had lost it now, along with half her sense. He loved her then too well to paint well. Fool! he could paint now!

Never one ravishing pose did he catch. Fool, to have feasted it all with his eyes and consumed it utterly, dreaming the beauty away; thinking of the wonder he could express when once their love was appeased.

He sighed discouraged, then thumped the canvas before him impatiently. "Taut as a drum, at least," he said. "Hut! who else would have tried to make a picture of such a thin, hollow face, with a mouth that wouldn't relax into what would even suggest a curve? She looks half mad staring from the canvas."

He half closed his eyes to blur the detail of the old canvas, and unknown-

ly he cried: "Ah, ravishing! Superbly done! Passion of dramatic fervor! An astounding pose! Hold it, in the name of heaven!" And his commanding admiration stopped her in the towering culmination of impending action.

Breathing, "Ah, wonderful!" he swung his palette closer into place, dipped his full brush into the trail of fresh oil, keeping a steady compelling eye on the girl as he wished the brush with swift decision and free swing, from one color to another. Then he glanced in rapt creative excitement from the girl to the canvas and back to the girl; less conscious of the colors his brush was picking up than of the amazing light he desired; then he jotted down a mad note of highest light.

Jerking out a broad flat brush, he swirled it in nervous vibration through warm and cold darks till balanced for the depth of shadows. Then followed a long pause of narrow-eyed, tense deliberation, brush in air—the moment of conception.

Keenly he saw the wonderful force of the reality before him. His sensitive receptiveness was permeated with fire for the swing of the pose, the frenzied abandon of the forceful open curves, the brooding desperation in the face. A long free swing of the full brush—the length of the canvas—followed the action of the thing with sympathy and power.

The madness of the girl was calmed by the delighted admiration of the man. Fascinated by the magnetism of his penetrating spell-bound gaze, she posed on and on. On and on he painted, forgetting girl and situation; painted as he never before had painted. The high-strung temperament that had brought out dreams and half convincing artistic things was now lashed into action and fierce endeavor, and for the first time he strained his entire capacity and produced, all unconscious that he was really succeeding.

Long and unknowing they worked together, cramped muscles and feverish weariness uncomplicated. Suddenly the pose relaxed and drooped, and the girl sank to the floor, energy and madness alike utterly spent, sapped in the long exhausting labor.

Vandenbleer put away the knife, now forgotten; carried her to the couch and stretched her out in flat relaxing ease; let down in greater comfort the hair he used to love for its copper glints and old-gold polished streaks; felt how thin her wrists were, and chafed their coolness.

He stirred in response and he stepped back to his work. He saw it afresh, with new, surprised eyes—and knew it to be great. The brief, comprehensive saying of the thing in terms at once decorative and ingenious startled him with its completeness and purity. The dignity of outraged misery there appealed to him now as a sudden revealing of a soul he had long misunderstood. A confusion of shame for his own part of neglect and selfishness crept over him, and, with the realization of the source of his inspiration, a gratitude to Honor that had a warm akin to his old love.

With a sudden impulse self-approbation urged in his rising mood, he bent over the silent, motionless figure and put his arms about her.

"Honor, wake up, Honor, dear girl! I am made, and you have made me!"

"Share, and share alike," he hastened to reassure her confused surprise, "even to the Vandenbleer."

"Van, you really thought, dear, I meant to kill you?" she smiled.

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## TAKEN ON TRIAL

The man whirled about. "Till try you for a week," he snapped, "and your pay will be \$10." The girl paused on her way to the door.

"Thank you," she said. "I expect to make myself worth more than that."

When he came down the next morning and tramped into his office, he found the girl seated at her table, her brown head bent over her work. He was just a little surprised to find her there. Persons he had engaged had a way of promising to come back and failing to do so. He knew that he was to blame for this, and he rather gloried in the thought. But here was this strange girl at her place and looking as if she meant to stay there. She was a neat-looking girl. Her hair was tidy and there was a bit of white about her neck that softened the effect of the black frock. And in a little vase in front of her was a flower—a red flower of some kind—a flower he told himself, that looked strangely out of place in the dingy room.

And then the man suddenly stared about him. Both the windows were open, and they were clean, and the sunshine was streaming in. And there was a general air of freshness about the place that was quite amazing—and the odor of cleanliness was fairly pungent.

"Good morning," said she sweetly. This girl was going altogether too far. What did she mean by taking such liberties? He would show her that he was not the sort of man that could be imposed upon. No doubt she had been spoiled in the office of her father—her dead father.

He looked up. The girl was standing by the desk. "The men from the telephone company will be here at ten o'clock to arrange for moving the phone," she said, "and the typewriter is being put in order. Do you feel the draught from the windows?"

He growled an inarticulate word or two and the girl turned away. "Oh," she said and turned back. "Mary, the woman who cleans, asked me to tell you that she wasn't in any way responsible for the improved appearance of the office. She said she was quite willing to let me take all the credit. It seems much nicer here, doesn't it?"

Here was his chance to assert his authority. But, strange to say, the only form of expression his anger took was another vicious slam of the much suffering private drawer.

The girl brought new methods into the business, the labor-saving and time-saving devices he had despised. And with the departure of the old-fashioned methods his old-fashioned brusqueness seemed to depart too. Customers who had been offended at his irritability and plain speaking came back. The business was in better shape than ever.

"I'm losing my grip," he growled to himself. "I don't know anybody who fears me. And yet, confound it, the old house seems to have a new lease of prosperity. If only Robert—"

He had been thinking a good deal about his son. No doubt it was another proof of his fatuous weakness. He arose suddenly and took the vacant chair by the girl's table.

"Miss Morris," he abruptly said. "I'm troubled."

"Not about the business, Mr. Thurber?"

"No, the business is all right. Perhaps, if it wasn't, I could keep my thoughts on it. It is my son Robert who bothers me."

"Yes, Mr. Thurber."

"But you don't ask me why?"

"I know something about the story, sir. You disagreed. Your son felt that you were treating him like a child. He rebelled. You drove him away."

"It is all quite true," said the man. "It's very hard for me to think I was wrong. Robert was a good boy. Perhaps I forgot that he had grown to be a man."

The girl leaned forward. "Mr. Thurber," she said, "what is my position here?"

"I hardly know," he answered. "I will have to think it out. Is there any special title you want?"

She smiled. "Let me be your confidential adviser for just a moment or two," she said. "You told Robert you would never call him back."

"Yes."

"Will you let me call him?"

He stared at her. "Let you call him? Do you think he will come?"

"I am sure he will."

"Then you know Robert?"

"Yes. I knew him before I came here. I talk with him every day."

He drew his breath sharply. "Is this a game?" he demanded.

"It's a game in which the happiness of three persons is at stake," the girl answered.

"And you came here to—tame me?"

"I came here because I promised to marry Robert, and I wanted his father's consent."

And the girl leaned forward, waiting.

Presently he looked toward her. Then he pointed with a shaking hand at the phone.

"Ring him up," he said.

The Japanese government has placed an order in England for an entire gun factory.

## WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

The State Fair Grounds and Buildings Worth Nearly a Half Million Dollars.

The Michigan State Fair was completed sixty years ago and during most of the time until it was established in Detroit its fight for existence has been strenuous. Many times the clouds of failure hovered dangerously near, but owing to the determined efforts of friends it has finally been established on a firm financial basis.

Five years ago the fair was permanently located in Detroit, because it was believed that with so large a population to draw attendance from, the chances of success would be much brighter.

There were only \$17,000 in the treasury when the fair was first located in Detroit. The 147 acres owned by the society cost \$25,000. Detroit business men at once came to the aid of the society and donated heavily. As a result, the commodious and beautiful buildings were erected, as were also a grand stand with a seating capacity of 7,000, live stock barns, a race track, band stand and many other buildings. The grounds were graded into streets with a red gravel, shrubbery and trees planted, fences erected and various other improvements made until now the property represents an investment of nearly half a million dollars.

Against this half a million dollar plant, there is only an indebtedness of \$100,000. The great portion of which is covered by the original bond issue.

Most other State Fairs are owned by the commonwealths in which they are located, but every effort to turn this over to the state has failed. Michigan should support the State Fair and help to uphold it. The honor and lower state legislatures have appropriated large sums for new equipment and the state of Michigan should do the same. This fair is purely a state institution and should have the support of every person in both the upper and lower peninsula.

## GREAT RACING AT THE FAIR.

Fastest Animals in the World Will Meet September 2-10.

No single feature of a State Fair attracts more people on its own accord than the racing. It is of ancient merit. That this fact is well known by the powers that have been and those that are in the Michigan Agricultural Society is shown in the completeness of the department. The steel grand stand, the magnificent mile track, the spacious and healthful stables, representing in all an outlay of over \$100,000, show what is thought of the harness horses at the Michigan State Fair.

There is no more complete plant down the line of the grand circuit than that just outside of Detroit, where the big fair is held each year. The track was rebuilt last year at a cost of \$10,000 and now presents the composite surface, so successful at Memphis, the pattern after which other tracks are cut.

The fact that at the State Fair of 1908 no less than nine horses beat 2:10 in winning heats on the track and at the blue ribbon meeting that year a number of world's records were demolished shows what a fast track Michigan has. It is the talk of the country among racing men, and is one of the only cases where the same track is used for the State Fair and the grand circuit, affording the fairgoers an opportunity of seeing horses race on the fastest place of dirt out of doors.

The equipments are perfect. Such is the growth of the popularity of the sport of the sulky that each year sees additional demand for stabling, and this summer a new barn with a capacity of fifty has been completed. In all 300 horses can be housed in roomy box-stalls in the open barn, and because the guests desire to stand down and take look at them the directors of the society have had laid a continuation of the concrete walks, which now run past the cattle, sheep, swine and speed barns—an excellent idea.

In the past the fair has been for attracting a good class of horses, and there are reasons why there will be an improvement this year. A new fair at Kalamazoo opens on August 30, and in connection with it there will be a big race meeting. The Kalamazoo stakes have attracted an unusual number of horses, and from that city horses will come to Detroit, where the State Fair race program opens September 6 and continues for five afternoons. The State Fair is a member of the Michigan circuit; other states will contribute, so from all sources it promises to assemble a lot of fast and clever race horses.

In addition to the fifteen races scheduled for the five afternoons there will be a great attraction on September 9. Dan Patch, 1:55, the unbeaten champion of the world, will race against Minor Heitz, 1:59½, his most formidable rival. They will go one heat, the idea being to lower the world's record below two minutes, which the trainer of the horses says he will be able to do if the weather and track are right. It will be the most spectacular event ever shown to the light harness turf, solitary exhibition against time fading in a shadow in comparison with this struggle from wire to wire.

The program, with the added attraction, is one of the greatest ever offered by a state fair and will serve to keep Michigan's yearly outing in the forefront. The regular race card for the fair is as follows:

Monday, September 5—2:15 pace, \$500; 2:15 trot, \$400; 2:15 pace, \$500.

Tuesday, September 6—2:30 pace, \$500; 2:15 trot, \$400; 2:15 pace, \$500.

Wednesday, September 7—2:15 trot, \$400; free-for-all pace, \$500; 2:15 trot, \$400; 2:15 pace, \$500; 2:15 trot, \$400.

Thursday, September 8—2:30 pace, \$500; 2:15 trot, \$400; 2:15 pace, \$500.

Friday, September 9—Free-for-all trot, \$500; 2:15 pace, \$500; 2:15 trot, \$400.

## Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw, State of Michigan, in favor of Peter Schweitzer, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Seymour T. Yates and James Smith, in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I did, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1909, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Seymour T. Yates, in and to the following described lands, to-wit:

South ½ of the S. E. ¼ Section 19, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided ½ interest.

N. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ Section 19, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided ½ interest.

S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ Section 19, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided ½ interest.

South ½ of the S. E. ¼ Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided ½ interest.

N. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided ½ interest.

North ½ of the N. E. ¼ Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided ½ interest.

East ½ of the N. W. ¼ Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided ½ interest.

S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided ½ interest.

S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ Section 25, Town 28 North Range 4 West, all of which said real estate is located in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan.

Lot 5, Block 1, Brown & Johnson's Addition to the Village of Frederic, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

Lot 10, 11 and 12, Block 3, Brown & Johnson's Addition to the Village of Frederic, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

Lot 10, 11 and 12, Block 3, Brown & Johnson's Addition to the Village of Frederic, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

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